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[From Colburn's London New Monthly Magazine.]

THE IRISHMAN IN EGYPT.

"'Twas on the spot in ancient lore oft named,
But now for British valour far more famed."

Captain F———, of the Engineers, while serving in Egypt, was one morning seated in his marquee, when he saw, drawing near, a miserable Arab, bestriding the hind-quarters of an ass, which also carried a pair of large panniers, filled with garden esculents—acceptable, and somewhat rare, commodities at that time and place.

This purveyor of greens was jogging inoffensively along; looking out for purchasers, when his evil star sent him such a customer as he did not bargain for—a tall powerful Turk, richly dressed, and armed to the teeth, who, without a word, dragged him from his seat, kicked the panniers off their bearer, "and spread his vegetable store" upon the sand. Pressing as this hero's temporary necessity for a steed might be, it was probable that he would not have tolerated one so mean, but for the pleasure of tyrannically usurping the goods of a powerless inferior; yet, ere he had lifted his leg high enough to cross the animal, a dropper fellow, much below the ordinary size of soldiers, who had been cleaning his master's belt close by, roared out,

"What d'ye mean be dat, ye big blackguard? How dar ye maltrate the Arawbian in his lawful calling? Let go his ass, or you'll sup sorrow, my lad!

The Mussulman, though he might not understand a word this champion of the injured poured forth, could neither mistake nor relish the hostile looks and menacing gestures of little Jemmy Mulhollan, to whom, however, he only vouchsafed the mute and dignified hint of laying his hand on his dagger.

"Och, you murtherin' thief! you mean that, do you!" cried Jemmy. "I'll tache you manners!"

Then, springing upon the formidable persecutor, he wrenched the weapon from his hand, and flung it into the air.

"Hooroo!" shouted Jemmy, dancing, with passion, and reiterating the wild exultant cry so frequently heard in an Irish *scrimmidge.*

The follower of Mahomet stood for a few moments utterly confounded by the suddenness and success of the attack; but, recovering his self-possession, prepared to draw a pistol from his girdle.

'Ye're there, are ye, old muslin cap?—Bad cess to ye, but I'll take the shine out of yez yet?"

Saying this, Jemmy made a furious butt with his bull-head at the breast of the Moslem, which felled him to the earth, with "the boy" on top of him. As they rolled over each other in their prostrate scuffle, the active Hibernian absolutely abducted his foe's pistols. In drawing the second from the folds of the shawl, it went off, and alarmed the guard, some of whom hastening to the spot, secured the combatants.

Mulhollan, spite his narrow escapes from ball and blade, was unhurt; but the Turk had one eye "bunged up;" while, on his nose, the fist of Erin had performed a diametrically contrasted operation, broaching its claret, by which a handsome vest was liberally stained. This was already-made-out strong case of assault and battery. The suffering party, addressing an officer who had been led to the scene of action, insisted on seeing the Commander-in-Chief, to make complaint of the rough usage by which he had been insulted.

The poor Irish lad was conveyed to the guard-house; the Turk to Lord Hutchinson, on whom the command had devolved—

'When the brave Abercromby received his deathwound.'

His Lordship ordered the matter to be investigated; and Captain F———, in detailing what he had witnessed, dwelt with pleasure on the humane impulse of the little Irish fighting-cock. Still the malignant and the turbaned Turk demanded the life of the offender in expiation.

It was the policy of Lord Hutchinson to treat the Ottomans and Mamelukes who still hung about our camp with every mark of respect; peculiar circumstances would have rendered it dangerous to refuse even this request.

A drum-head court martial was assembled; Mulhollan's transgression fully proved; he was ordered for instant execution. The sentence being made known to the belabored and vindictive infidel, he seemed appeased, though his satisfaction was somewhat qualified when he heard that "the regulations of the British army would not permit persons of an opposite faith to *witness* a punishment.

In about an hour a strong detachment was seen marching towards the sand-hills in the rear of the camp, and in the midst of this guard the prisoner, who, to his honor be it spoken, seemed to bear his fate with extreme fortitude. As far as the soldiers would permit, the poor Arab followed on his donkey, wringing his hands, and wailing over this reward of his protector's brave good nature. Just ere Jemmy's escort turned this grateful creature back, the condemned man begged leave to speak with him—"That is," added Jemmy, as his entreaty was granted, "to shake his brown hand, pat his brown baste, in token that, if it war to do agin, I'd do that, and more, for an unlucky fellow as could'nt help himself; and I don't mind what's to come of it at all, my man; so be aisy!"

The gallant bearing of the speaker re-assured the being to whose wrongs he was a victim, and they parted.

The appointed spot was soon gained; the fatal volly fired. As it reached the ear of the maltreated Turk, he was seen to smile, and, with a heart full of gratified malice, hurried from the vicinity of the camp.

In a few minutes the soldiers returned; when in full regimentals, carrying his musket, and occupying the centre of the rear rank, *marched Jemmy Mulhollan!* who had lent himself to this exhibition of justice, and for many a year afterwards would laugh over the story.

"Shure I liked the fun of liking the long chap, and chating him after it. He was a bigger jackass than the old cabbage-man's own, if he thought my Lord would rob the service of a lad like me for all the Turks that ever wore whiskers. I tok good care to keep shut of him ever after, for all that—as, if we had met, he'd have fallen out wid me for being alive, to a sartainty; and the next shindy I had wid him, I might not have been let off so convanient. The Arawbian did twig me at last, and frightened enough he was; but I tripped him summut handsome, not only to show I was no Fetch, but to make him hould his tongue."

PATENT PSALM SINGING.

Some people are awfully given to psalm singing. We have often had our riseables excited by the amusing tones of a distant school of young uns in psalm singing; but he of the Blairsville Record, must have laughed outright, when he crept in breathless anxiety into a low-roofed school-house, capable of containing some fifty or sixty persons, the place of general resort two evenings in each week, for the purpose of learning the science, and tuning the voice to make melody or harmony from the new collection of [illegible] sometimes aptly termed, so plain, that "he that runs may read," and "the fool need not err therein," and so simple, that all may understand. We sat down upon a low seat by the door, and sat gazing around, anxiously waiting to witness a display of the wonderful powers of the man of science, who stood in the centre of a vacuum about eight feet square, turning over the leaves of a new "singing book" in search of a tune with a very inquiring look, and as much gravity as an owl. After having selected the good old tune of "Old Hundred," the man of science and of sounds commenced interrogating his pupils in the following manner:

'What's the first note in this tune?'

'*Faw!*' respounded a dozen voices at the same time.

'And why is it faw?'

'Because it is three cornered,' was the general reply.

'Very well; what's the next?'

'*Faw!*'

'Why?'

'Because it's just like tother.'

'What's the next note?'

'*Mee!*'

'Why is it mee?'

'Because it is shaped like a grain of buckwheat.'

'Very well; what's the next?'

'*Law!*'

'Why?'

'Because it's square.'

'The next?'

'*Sole!*"

'Why?'

'Because it's round.'

Thus having gone through the tune, and to the extent of his knowledge in the science, he proceeded:

'We'll sing this tune.'

And sounding a great variety of keys, melodiously thrilling; pathetically groaning, with a surprising, easy transition from one to the other, he at last settled on the pitch.

'Sound,' said he.

And they groaned in one corner; screeched in another; squalled in another; while in the fourth, a group of girls and boys pinched each other's arms by way of making love, or something, we suppose, which caused an occasional ejaculation of 'Oh, John!' 'Do be still,' &c. with a retaliating box on the ear.

'By note,' said the teacher.

And they struck off; and such music were enough to wake the snakes and bull-frogs from the state of dormancy and stupor beneath the stumps and bogs on the coldest winter's night.

Again; 'by word,' said the 'mighty man,' not of song, but of tone. And they sung—

"Be-thou-wo-Go-legzalted high,
Yan-dar thy-glory-fil-z-the-sky;
So-la-tit-be-yo-nearth-displayed,
Till-thou-wart-lie reas-teere-obeyed."

A Great Mistake.—The New Bedford Gazette, a paper which we always open with pleasure, contains the following amusing account of a serious ceremony:—

"A ludicrous mistake occurred at a funeral some months ago at Hamburg, which, notwithstanding the seriousness of the occasion, produced considerable laughter. On the same day and almost at the same moment, two coffins were borne into the church yard, precisely resembling each other. One contained the remains of a young and beautiful girl, the other a wreck of a veteran soldier, who were placed upon the small bier, and there was no distinguishing one from the other. The soldier was to have been buried with all the honors of war, but it happened to be the coffin of the girl which the assistants removed, and her corpse was consigned to its resting place amid military salvos and martial music. The *vieux moustache* on the other hand, was followed to the grave by the sighs and moans of a crowd of young people, and his coffin adorned with virgin flowers.—The young woman had been much regretted, and amongst the *cortege* was a young strippling who showed by the greatness of his grief that his heart was affected; when upon the edge of the tomb, this young man broke through all restraint, and insisted upon opening the coffin to have a last look at the remains of her whom he loved; but his surprise and disappointment may be imagined when his eyes fell upon the grisly beard of the war-worn veteran!"

We take following from the Boston Statesman:—

☞Prying-men, Insurance Office Tattlers, Croakers and Scandalizers in breeches, and Sour Old Women, Meddlesome Old Maids, and tale-bearing Misses, read this and remember it—it may do you good—

"One of the consequences of good breeding is a disinclination, positively a distaste, to pry into the private affairs of others.—*J. Fenimore Cooper.*

THE POTATOE.

There is hardly any crop about the management of which a greater diversity of opinion exists than this—whether we regard soil, seed, or mode of planting and culture. The British Board of Agriculture, with a view to ascertain the best mode of managing the potatoe crop, addressed a number of queries to the principal farmers in the kingdom, calculated to elicit the circular and the answers were published in a large quarto volume, together with the report of the committee charged with the arrangement and publication of the facts. The statements are so varient, that the committee were unable to recommend any particular practice, as that which was most successful in one case, proved defective in other cases. The only important fact settled by the inquiry, was, that potatoes differ very materially, in some cases fifty per cent., in their nutritive properties, a consideration as material for the stall as for the table.—Since the date of that publication, however, very nice experiments have been made in Great Britain, particularly in Scotland, and by Mr. Knight, and in the United States. From these we draw the following conclusions:

1. That in this latitude the potatoe is better, both as to produce and flavor, when grown on a moist and cool, than when grown on a warm and dry soil—better on a moderately loose and friable, than a hard compact soil.

2. That they do better on a grass lay than on stubble—and better with long or unfurmented manure, than with short muck.

3. That medium-sized whole tubers give a better crop than sets of very large tubers.

4. That drills or rows should be adapted to the growth of the tops, and the condition of the soil—the small growing tops nearer, and those having larger tops farther apart—so that the sun may not be excluded from the intervals; and where the soil is stiff, or the sod tough, hills are considered preferable to drills.

5. That if the ground is well prepared, and the seed well covered, they are not benefited by heavy earthing; and that ploughing among them, or earthing them, after they come in bloom, *is* prejudicial.

6. That the kinds best for the table, are also best for farm stock, containing a larger portion of nutriment than inferior kinds.

While upon this subject we will mention that our friend, Capt. Joab Centre, who some time ago left ploughing of the deep for ploughing of the globe, has invented a potatoe plough, which is said greatly to facilitate the gathering of the crop. As soon as we become satisfied of its utility from our personal knowledge, we intend to give a cut and description of it.—Cultivator.

An Indian's Joke.—In a time of Indian troubles, a friendly Indian visited the house of Governor Jenks, of Rhode Island, when the governor took occasion to request him, if any strange Indian should come to his wigwam, to let him know it. This the Indian promised to do, and the governor told him that if he should give him such information, he would give him a mug of flip. Some time after the Indian come again, and on meeting the governor said, 'Well Mr. gubernor, strange Indian come to my house last night.' 'Ah,' says the governor, 'what did he say?' 'He no speak,' replied the Indian.—'What, not speak at all?' inquired the governor. 'No, he no speak at all.' 'That looks suspicious,' said his excellency, and inquired if he were there still. Being told that he was, the governor ordered the promised mug of flip.—When this was disposed of, and the Indian was about to depart, he mildly said, 'Mr. gobernor, my squaw have child last night;' and the governor finding the strange Indian was a new born pappoose, was glad to find there was no cause of alarm.

☞The Jersey Blue holds the following language in relation to the times. The remarks are written in good sound common sense style, and are worthy the attention of the reader.

That there is a pressure upon the business of our country at present, is apparent to every person, and various causes are assigned for it. The Whigs say it is brought on by what they term "the odious specie circular" and other acts by the administration, and endeavor to raise a great hue and cry. But they cannot succeed. The people see that the true cause of the present pressure is, that there has been a system of overtrading in this country within a few years past almost unparralled, and the effects is now being visited upon those who have been the cause of it, in all its force.—*Lincoln Patriot.*

The following is from the Jersey Blue:

HARD TIMES. This cry, like the Indian war-whoop of by-gone time, is sounded forth from every city, town and village, from the ocean to the Mississippi and the lakes, to the farthest Florida. At a time like the present, it becomes us all to pause and ponder over the evils so bitterly and loudly complained of each man for himself. Let the *cause* be traced, and in time to come avoided, before we lay down supinely on our backs to grieve over *effects*, and to mourn over a destiny without hope, and without example. Let all the courage, and fortitude and perseverance which man ordinarily possesses be called home and brought to bear upon a subject which so nearly concerns his temporal salvation. Is there, we ask, any *real* pecuniary distress among the Mechanics, who constitute by far the largest portion of our population? We should say not, judging from the facts in our possession on the subject. But, why? some will ask. The best reason in the world—all have steady employment—high wages and good pay. What's the matter then, hard with them? Some will contend the high price of provision. It may be so, but their labor is high also, which should, in some measure, enable them to surmount every difficulty of the kind they complain of. Notwithstanding the high price of provisions, the sellers cry "hard times"—and notwithstanding wages never were higher, the mechanics utter the same doleful cry. Now, is there any reality in this? is there any common sense in such outbreakings of discontent? None at all.

How is it with the Manufacturers? "Hard times," of course. Still, their establishments were never in such successful operation—they never employed so many hands—and what is better than all, never paid them so well, as at present. Now the fact is, in regard to the manufacturer, he finds the constant increase in his prosperity, demands more of his time and application to business; he finds too, his expenditures are heavy and constantly increasing, and not considering his income commensurate with his outlays he has come to the conclusion that it is "hard times."

Now comes the Farmer. What does he say—"hard times," too? Certainly. He who lives upon the bounties of an unlimited Providence as they emanate in rich, luxurious abundance, from God's own hand—he who gathers from the bosom of the earth, season after season, as they come round in rapid succession, all that sustains life and makes existence easy, sublime and desirable, is not, it appears exempted from the baneful influence of "hard times!"—It cannot be so; it is only a by-word. Look! say we—over the extent of this vast country—observe the variety and fertility of the soil—the salubrity of the climate, and behold the very finger of heaven pointing out to the farmer, new schemes of improvement, inviting him to enterprise, and showing him the way to wealth.—Does this look like "hard times?" Answer ye who will.

What says the merchant? "Hard times!!" It may be so—it must be so. He knows it—he feels it, now the clouds of disappointment hang darkly about him, and he is called upon by unrelenting justice, to divide among his remaining creditors, the shattered fragments of blasted prospects. He knows, to his sorrow, the *causes* of his "hard times;" let him apply the remedy, and be taught from his indiscretion, a lesson which it will be profitable to learn.

Lastly, comes the Idler—whose cry of "hard times," is louder, and deeper than the rest.—What's to be done? Why, sir, *go to work!*—you're an idler, and a nuisance; and the experience of the past, and the good sense of the present, thunders in your ears, that an idler can see none other than "hard times." Is'nt it so? We leave an intelligent—a discriminating community to decide, and to weigh our remarks in the candid balance of their better judgments.

From the Portland Advocate.

SPECIE.

A perpetual cry against the measures of the government to retain specie in the country is kept up by the opposition papers throughout the country. The most crude and absurd notions are boldly put forth in regard to the effect of sending specie abroad. Had the government transcended its powers in order to retain specie in the country, there would be some ground for complaint. But the object does not seem to be to convince the government, that its *policy* is wrong, but to make, what they *deem wrong*, the excuse for the most wanton and virulent abuse.

Observe for a moment, only two positions, taken by the panic makers at the present time.

First, say they, repeal the specie circular, so that specie may flow from the West to the East and be exported.

Second. The western Banks and the western merchants are already in a failing condition.

The first position they argue as a method of relief—the second they state as an evidence of the deranged state of the currency, and the want of confidence.

It must be obvious, that if specie flows from the west to the Atlantic States for the purpose of exportation, it can not relieve the Atlantic Banks,—they can not, therefore, increase their accommodations. So that none but the exporters of the specie would be benefitted.

Again, the draft of specie from the west, according to the second position, would produce *bankruptcy there*—bankruptcy of both banks and merchants. Consequently no payments would be made by the West, or none, compared with the whole amount which should be paid to the Atlantic States. Thus, while they are trying to pay their debts in Europe, they would make themselves *bankrupt at home.* Besides, it is well known that, a prime cause of the mercantile difficulties in the great cities, arises from large debts of the south-west, which fails to pay from the fall and unsaleableness of its staple commodity, cotton. Draw the specie from their Banks, and their circulation will return suddenly and make them fail—their customers will then fail, who will thus become absolutely unable to pay their Atlantic creditors, and these in their turn, must become bankrupt. Such would be the effect of the repeal of the specie circular, and the exportation of specie—bankruptcy and ruin to thousands who will otherwise

And yet these brawlers, these wrong headed, and we fear, *wrong hearted*, politicians have the hardihood to call themselves *friends of the people!*

Save us from such friends. They are such friends as fight *for* their country, and sell the rights and interests of the *great whole* for *their private advantage.* They are the political Arnolds of the present century.

Singular Device.—A singular circumstance exhibiting in a remarkable degree, the reflecting faculties of a wolf, is related as having taken place at Signy-le-Petit, a small town on the borders of Champagne. A farmer one day, looking through the hedge of his garden, observed a wolf walking round about his mule, but, unable to get at him, on account of the mule's constantly kicking with his hind legs.—As the farmer perceived that his beast was so well able to defend itself, he considered it unnecessary to render him any assistance. After the attack and defence had lasted full a quarter of an hour, the wolf ran off to a neighboring ditch, where he several times plunged into the water. The farmer imaged he did this to refresh himself after the fatigue he had sustained, and had no doubt, that his mule had gained a complete victory—but in a few minutes the wolf returned to the charge, and approaching as near as he could to the head of the mule, shook himself, and spurted a quantity of water into the mule's eyes, which caused him immediately to shut them. That moment the wolf leaped upon him and killed the poor mule before the farmer could come to his assistance.

The Moon.—I am ignorant of the extent of the influence, which this planet exercises upon the inhabitants of the air. But we know that, by its soft light, the nightingale awakens its sweet and melancholy strain. There are countries, where it has the same influence upon all the birds. A celebrated navigator relates, that in an isle of the South Sea, near Otaheite, the songs of those musicians of the air, are only heard for some hours after midnight. The melody ceases with the first ray of morning.

The moon seems to exercise an influence of another sort upon some kinds of nocturnal fishes. Every year the young eels, which are bred in the *lagunes* of Commachio, near Venice, move out of the water in shoals, cross the meadows, and guided by a mysterious instinct, throw themselves into the sea. But this immigration only takes place during dark and stormy nights; and the feeblest light of the moon arrests their march. Let that planet appear in the sky, and the slippery caravans pause in the grass, as if terror-struck. But the moment a fleeting cloud veils the moon's disk, they resume their march to the sea.—*Flint.*

From the Eastern (Bangor) Republican.

Notwithstanding the bankruptcies and extensive failures in the commercial cities, we believe the actual state of affairs, the hardness of the times, and the pressure and panic, are greatly exaggerated. The present is but a child to the full grown panic of 1833-4. Farmers, the bone and sinew and preserving salt of the country, do not whine about the pressure and curse the times at every breath. They produce as well as consume, eat the bread of honest industry, and live within their means. Short or blighted crops in some sections may have embarrassed them for a time, but a favorable season will relieve them from temporary head-flaws and pecuniary difficulties. The knavish witchery of gambling speculators and spendthrifts may have sponged up some of their gains, but generally speaking they have been content to do well,—having quietly and diligently pursued their calling, and let others dream of sudden fortunes. The consequence is, that the producers, the industrious and honest, are now independent, are doing quite as well as well as ever, while the crazy fortune hunters and profligate spendthrifts are mourning over blighted hopes and vanished dreams of wealth, the bare sight of which turned their heads inside out, and upside down.—We would not say that all bankruptcies are the deserved reward of those who have run their full race and latterly failed, but this much we do say, that we feel no sympathy for those who have been burnt by voluntarily casting themselves into the fire.

Many of the failures that have lately taken place were as necessary as unavoidable; in a general point of view, community will be benefitted rather than injured by them. Grasping avarice, all absorbing and oppressive monopoly, bloated credit, and wholesale gambling, rottenness and profligacy, were extending their Upas branches all over the country, and their corroding, poisonous influences were threatening blasting and mildew to honest industry and humble thrift, and destruction to public morals. The disease was extending to every part of the system, was approaching the vitals—it was indeed fortunate that the crisis arrived at the time it did—that strong remedies were applied to baffle the disase—to turn back the tide which threatened to deluge our cities, towns, and villages with general bankruptcy. A war upon paper money and Mississippi systems, and a restoration of the Constitutional currency were called for, and ANDREW JACKSON, with little less than the gift of prescience, commenced the work by attacking the then living, but now defunct U. S. Bank.

From that moment Biddle and his faithful co-operators and followers determined on revenge, and to *rule* or *ruin* the country. Andrew Jackson and his friends determined to save the country, to restore the Constitutional Currency, which would in due time prevent a sudden enlargement which must be followed by a sudden contraction of business, prevent unhealthy and undesirable prosperity, and injurious and impoverishing adversity. The U. S. Bank had to die, but it died game, and in its death throes created a panic; dismay was written [illegible] and nurse, were removed from its embraces. After the excitement attending this important epoch had subsided, affairs moved along smoothly for awhile, and people wondered what the Paper Money King and Father of Panics was about. He was not idle.

Pretty soon another panic, but on a smaller scale, greeted our ears, and soon after the Legislature of Pennsylvania was delivered of a Mammoth Bank—the U. S. Bank had been born over again—an unlicked cub belonging to Biddle was thrown into the community to act on business like leaven in a lump of flower—first to ferment, puff up and bloat, and afterwards to sour, contract, and shrivel to less than the original dimensions.

Biddle was liberal in his accommodations, the local Banks discounted freely—much private capital was disgorged from the boards of individuals, specie flowed into the country, and the mania of speculation and monstrous distention of credit succeeded. Liabilities beyond all possible means of payment but by hazard of a chance game, were contracted, and this kind of *prosperity* continued until the bubble burst. The country is now enjoying the legitimate fruits of hot-bed prosperity. People are unable to get money to pay their debts—they have no money, and what is worse they have nothing to buy it with—but according to whig logic, or rather the *clamor* of the federal party, the Removal of the Deposites, the Treasury Order or Specie Circular and Gold Humbug, (measures of the Administration tending directly to produce caution, restrain speculating visionaries, and to confine business within some bounds of prudence) have produced overbanking, over-trading, ruinous speculation, and entensive bankruptcies.

Now who is to blame because people cannot pay their debts? The Administration? The Administration has done every thing it could do to prevent the present state of affairs in our commercial towns, and at the very time the measures were taken, the great burden of the federal song was, that the narrow views which devised the measures cramped enterprise, destroyed credit, and hung a mill stone about the necks of the stirring, business community.—The Administration has exerted itself to the utmost to prevent the present state of things by wise forecast and precautionary measures.

From the time that Andrew Jackson vetoed the Bank and caused the Deposites to be removed, to the present, Biddle has been at work to *compel* the chartering of another U. S. Bank! With his Peonsylvania Bank, and the eight or nine millions belonging to Government which he retained, by borrowing largely in Europe, and by his control over most of the deposite Banks, he has played the very devil with the speculating community, and is now engaged in shipping specie out of the country to cripple the local Banks, to make and continue a thorough panic, and render business affairs as disastrous as as possible. He spares neither friend nor foe. He is determined to rule and have another National Bank, if it bankrupts half the country.—Specie is his bane, and Paper money his idol.

The lesson from this is, the importance of a restoration of the *Constitutional Currency*, and the necessity of overthrowing or deadening the influence of the Money Power, which protrates business, or as injuriously enlarges it, at the pleasure of those who wield it.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

Paris, May 9 1837.

We shall lay before our readers extracts from various papers, relative to the all engrossing topic of the pressure in the money market. The cry of distress comes up from the cities, and the merchants who inhabit them. Many failures have taken place, and the scarcity of money is aggravated by the want of confidence. All these evils are attributed by the whigs to the specie circular, as it is called, which checked the rage for speculation in public lands when it was wildest by requiring payment to be made in specie. They say this has retained the specie in the western States, and prevented its flowing back to the Atlantic Cities, where it is greatly needed. But in the next breath they tell you that they want to ship it to England—that England is suffering as bad or worse than this country and wants the specie, and the bank papers say *she shall have it*. This is a fair specimen of whig patriotism. The English papers frankly admit that there must be a suspension of specie payments in this country or that, and that therefore there is a struggle on her part to obtain the specie from this country to maintain her credit, and an effort by us to retain what we have got for the purpose of supplying our own wants, and meeting our own engagements. In each country the paper circulation has increased beyond all reason or prudence, and now a collapse is taking place. The bank party with their characteristic love of country would send the specie to England because the bank so wills it. There are, however, symptoms of returning reason in some of the whig papers, and they are now compelled to admit that the specie circular only hastened a crisis which must have arrived sooner or later, and that its repeal would not relieve the present commercial distress. The remedy for existing evils is in our own hands. It is not in the power or under the control of government. Time will show that no measures of the government produced the present evils and that no change of its policy would have prevented it.

THE NEW YORK MEETING. The whigs of New York have had a meeting of merchants for political effect, and have passed sundry resolutions which will be found in another part of our paper. They attribute all the distress and failures to the present administration, and profess to consider the specie circular the great stumbling block in their way to wealth and prosperity. That humbug is beginning to be abandoned by the wise ones of their own party, and they admit that the repeal of the circular would not relieve the distress. A Committee of fifty gentlemen is chosen to demand—1st, a repeal of the specie circular, and 2d, that payment of Custom house bonds in New York that are now due [illegible] the President has to say that people shall not pay their debts when they become due? It is a matter regulated by law, and entirely beyond his control. And if he had the power and a disposition to use it, why should the New York merchants alone be favored? Perhaps there are other men who find it inconvenient to pay their debts when they become due as well as they. Why should one class be exempted from liabilities to which others are subjected. The poor farmer must pay or be sued. The laborer whose daily earnings support his family may be thrown into jail if he does not promptly pay these same merchants what he ows them. This is whiggery with a vengeance, pure and unadulterated.—Put the question to the people and see what they will say to it. The merchants are a respectable and useful class of the community, but they are not as they sometimes appear to think, the whole people. There are other interests besides theirs, and though from their position and community of interests and feeling they can act together, yet they must not expect to govern the whole country.

SUPREME JUDICIAL COURT.

COUNTY OF YORK....April Term, 1837.

Present, Hon. NATHAN WESTON, LL. D., *C. Justice.*
" NICHOLAS EMERY, } *Justices.*
" ETHER SHEPLEY, }

William P. Hooper vs. Samuel Emery et. al.

This case was argued on the 29th of April; and the opinion of the Court was delivered during the session of the Court in Cumberland, by adjournment, on the week following. The facts in the case appear sufficiently in the opinion of the Court, delivered by

SHEPLEY, Judge. This is an action of *assumpsit* brought to recover a sum of money alleged to be due from the defendants to the plaintiff. The facts are agreed; and from the agreement of the parties it appears, that at a legal meeting of the inhabitants of the town of Biddeford qualified to vote in town affairs, on the fourth day of April, 1837, a vote was passed to receive the money apportioned to the town under the act of the eighth of March, 1837, entitled "An act providing for the disposition and repayment of the public money apportioned to the State of Maine, on deposit, by the government of the United States." And the defendants were chosen trustees to receive and "appropriate it." At the same meeting a vote was passed, that the money so recieved should "*be divided among the inhabitants of the town according to families.*" The defendants, before the commencement of this suit, received the money apportioned to the town of Biddeford; and on demand being made by the plaintiff, an inhabitant of said town and having a family, they refused to pay to him any portion thereof; assigning as a reason, "that the town could not legally make such a disposition of it."

If the plaintiff is entitled to recover any thing, the amount to be recovered is agreed. The parties agree also to waive all objections to the form of the process and mode of proceeding; and judgment is to be rendered according to the rights of the parties.

The first section of the act of the eighth of March referred to, provides "that the portion of the public money of the United States, which shall be received by the Treasurer of this State," "shall be deposited with the several cities, towns and plantations thereof *upon the conditions and in the manner specified in this act.*" The provisions of the second section are, "that the condition on which any city, town or plantation shall receive its proportion of said money, shall be, that whenever the whole, or any part thereof shall be required for the purposes, and demanded in the manner prescribed in the aforesaid act of Congress, [being the act of the twenty-third of June, 1836, entitled "An act to regulate the deposite of the public money,"] it shall be promptly and faithfully refunded to the State within sixty days after notice for such repayment shall have been given it by the Treasurer of this State."

The eighteenth section is, "that any city, town, or organized plantation is hereby authorized to appropriate its portion of the surplus revenue, or any part thereof, for the same purposes, that they have a right to, any moneys accruing in the Treasury from taxation; also to loan the same in such manner as they deem expedient, on receiving safe and ample security therefor."

The thirteenth section of the act of Congress referred to provides, "that the money which shall be in the Treasury of the United States on the first day of January, 1837, reserving the sum of five millions of dollars, shall be deposited with the several States," "on the terms hereinafter specified; and the Secretary of the Treasury shall deliver the same to such Treasurer, or other competent authorities, on receiving certificates of deposite therefor, signed by such competent authorities *which certificates* shall express the usual and legal obligations, *and pledge the faith of the State for the safe keeping and repayment thereof*, and shall pledge the faith of the States receiving the same to pay the said moneys, and every part thereof from time to time, whenever the same shall be required by the Secretary of the Treasury for the purpose of defraying any wants of the public treasury beyond the amount of five millions aforesaid."

The language of the act of Congress, clearly exhibits the rights respectively of the United States, and of the States in such surplus money. The right of property remains with the United States; while the right of use, keeping it safely, is yielded to the States. It is but a deposite with the States, requiring only a return in kind; not a return of the same coin. The States can make use of the money without accounting for any more than the original sum received. Beyond this, their rights do not extend. The faith of the State is pledged "for the safe keeping and repayment thereof" when required, according to the provisions of this act. This construction of the act is recognized by the Legislature of this State in the act of the eight of March, providing that the money "shall be deposited with the several cities, towns, and plantations thereof," and requiring that "it shall be promptly and faithfully refunded to the State," whenever demanded of the State, "in the manner provided in the aforesaid act of Congress."

This State had the right to prescribe the conditions upon which the municipal corporations should receive the money; and to define and limit their powers in relation to the use and employment of it. This has been done by the enactments before recited; and these corporations have no power over it, not derived from the provisions of the act of the eighth of March.

"The inhabitants of every town in this State are declared to be a body politic and corporate" by the statute; but these corporations derive none of their powers from, nor any duties imposed upon them by, the common law. They have been denominated *quasi* corporations, and their whole capacities, powers, and duties, are derived from legislative enactments. They cannot therefore appropriate this money in any other manner, than is provided in the act of the eight of March. The manner in which it can be appropriated is clearly pointed out in the clause "that any city, town, or organized plantation is hereby authorized to appropriate its portion of the surplus revenue or any part thereof, *for the same purposes, that they have a right to any moneys accruing from taxation*; also to loan the same in such manner as they deem expedient, *on receiving safe and ample security therefor*."

The town of Biddeford has not attempted to loan it, and their rights in this respect do not necessarily come before the Court in this case. But as it has been suggested by the counsel for both parties, that the expression of an opinion upon that clause of the statute may prevent further litigation, the Court does not regard it as a departure from its duty to express an opinion, that the only loans authorized by the act, are those made *bona fide* "on receiving safe and ample security therefor." No loans can be regarded as legally made by the corporation, unless the security taken be both safe and ample.

Whether the town would legally divide it among the inhabitants "according to families," is the direct question for consideration. And it is to be determined by ascertaining, whether they can so appropriate "money accruing in the treasury from taxation;" because it can only be appropriated according to the express terms of the act "for the same purposes."

Towns can appropriate money derived from taxation only to the purposes, for which they are authorized by law to assess and collect them. The legislature has determined the [illegible] for which towns shall appropriate money collected, and if the appropriation of it has been executed for those purposes, then the limitation upon the assessment and collection of it becomes ineffectual and void; because the town has only to express one object in the grant of the money, assess and collect it for that, and then expend it upon objects wholly different.—The intention of the limitation was to prevent money from being assessed and collected for other objects, than those named in the laws—and this intention cannot be defeated by a misapplication of the money by way of appropriation. The limitations upon the appropriation and upon the collection being the same, when the money is derived from taxation; it becomes necessary to examine the statute provisions respecting the grant, assessment and collection of money. In the sixth section of the act of the 19th of June, 1821, Rep. Stat. 2 vol. 463, the purposes for which money may be granted are thus expressed: "the citizens of any town," "legally qualified to vote," "may grant and vote such sum or sums of money as they shall judge necessary for the settlement, maintenance and support of the ministry, schools, the poor, and other necessary charges arising within the same town, to be assessed upon the polls and property within the same as by law provided." Towns have also the power to grant and assess money for making and repairing highways; and they have been occasionally authorized to grant money for other purposes by special enactments; but those purposes have been defined in the acts giving the power, and no authority can be derived from them to authorize any appropriation of the money referred to in this case. It cannot be contended that the town of Biddeford, by the vote recited, has applied the money to the support of the ministry, schools, or the poor. Nor is there any good reason for asserting, that it has been applied to any "necessary charges arising within the town;" because no intimation is afforded by the vote, or by the facts agreed, that the "families" had charges or claims of any kind against the town; and such an extraordinary state of the affairs of any town cannot be presumed.

The case presented by the vote can be regarded only as a donation of the money to the "inhabitants of the town according to families." By a division according to "families" must be understood a division *per capita*, or by numbers; the word families being used in such a manner as to indicate clearly, that the term is derived from those parts of the same act, which provide for "ascertaining the population of the several cities, towns and plantations, by taking the number" of persons belonging to each family. If the towns cannot legally grant, assess money, and when it has been received, divide it by donation among the families according to numbers; then the money received under the act of the 8th March cannot be so divided; because the appropriation of it is restricted by the act to "the same purposes, that they have a right to any money accruing in the Treasury from taxation."

To contend, that towns have the power to assess and collect money for the purpose of distributing it again according to numbers, is to ask form construction, not only entirely unauthorized by the language of any statute, but in direct opposition to the language of limitation employed in giving power to the towns to grant money. It not only does this, but it asks the court to give a construction to the statutes, which would authorize towns, if so disposed, to violate "the principles of moral justice."—For if the right to assess and collect money is without limit, it would not be difficult to continue the process of collection and division until the whole property held by the citizens of the town had passed into and out of the Treasury; and until an equalization of property had been effected, as nearly as it could be expected to be accomplished by placing it in one common fund, and then dividing it by numbers, *or per capita*, without distinction of sex or age. Such a construction would be destructive of the security and safety of individual property, and subversive of individual industry and exertion. It would authorize a violation of what is asserted in our "declaration of rights" to be one of the natural rights of men, that of "acquiring, possessing and protecting property." Such a construction would authorize a violation also of that clause in the constitution of this State, which provides that "private property shall not be taken for public uses without just compensation; *nor unless the public exigencies require it.*" No public exigency can require, that one citizen's wealth place his estates in the public treasury for no purpose but to be distributed to those who have not contributed to accumulate them, and who are not dependent upon the public charity.

A construction of the statutes, which denies to the towns such powers, must commend itself to the judgment of every reflecting mind. It is not without the sanction of judicial authority. The language of our statute was copied from the statute of Massachusetts passed 1785, ch. 75, sec. 7, and that statute had received a judicial construction, while this State was a part of that State.

In the case of Stetson et. al. vs. Kempton et al. 13 Mass. Rpts. 272, the language of the Court is—"the right of towns to grant or raise money so as to bind the property of the inhabitants, or subject their persons to arrest for non-payment, is certainly derived from statute." In the same case it is said—"in all cases the powers of towns are defined by the statute of 1785, ch. 75;" and that "in relation to the power of raising money and causing it to be assessed and collected, they are restricted to the cases of providing for the poor, for schools, for the support of public worship, and other necessary purposes." And in that case the construction placed upon the terms "other necessary purposes" was so strict, that the power to assess taxes "for the payment of additional wages allowed to the drafted militia of each town and other expenditures of defence" was denied to the town. In Dillingham vs. Snow et al. 5 Mass. Rpts. 547, it is said, "towns are municipal corporations, with power to assess and collect money for the maintenance of schools, and of the poor, and for making and repairing of roads, and for some other purposes." In a later case, it is said, "it must appear by the vote of the town, that the money raised was for the purposes, for which towns are authorized to assess and collect it; 6 Pick. Rpts. 101. Such a construction does not deprive towns of the right to take and hold real estate in a corporate capacity. That power, however, is derived from a colonial act passed so early as the year 1679, 13 Mass. Repts. 371.—The principles of construction, stated in Stetson et al. vs. Kempton et al. came before the court in the case of Busery vs. Gilmore, 3 Grf. 191; and the language of the court is, "We are entirely satisfied with the principles of that case, and the deductions there drawn." No case has been noticed affording color for a different construction, unless the case of Ford vs. Clough et al 8 Grf. 334, may be supposed to do it. In that case it is said, "We apprehend, that perhaps it does not follow necessarily, that a town may not expend or give away a sum of money lawfully, though they could not legally reimburse the treasury by a tax voted and assessed specially for that purpose."

It will be perceived, that the power to assess and collect to "give away" is distictly denied in that case.

The power to give away, if it exist at all, must be restricted to cases, where the money comes into the treasury by a gift without restrictions upon the use of it; or to money, which comes into the treasury, not derived from taxation, and without restrictions upon the appropriation of it. In the case now under consideration there is a limitation restraining the appropriation to "the same purposes, that they have a right to any moneys accruing in the Treasury from taxation;" and the power to give it away finds no support in the case of Ford vs. Clough et al.

The plaintiff contends, that the defendants have no right to set up this defence, and that it cannot avail them, it being their duty to obey their instructions, whether the town had, or had not a legal right to divide the money agreeably to the vote.

It is true, they are but trustees, and have no property in the fund in their own right. But trustees in the execution of their trust are neither required, or permitted to violate the laws. It is sufficient for them to show, that the act required of them is an illegal act.

The plaintiff having no legal right to the money claimed, cannot maintain this action; and there must be judgment for the defendants according to the agreement of the parties.

From the Augusta Age.

STATE CONVENTION.

It may not be known to all our readers that arrangements were made last winter for holding a State Convention at this place on the 28th day of June next for the purpose of nominating a candidate to be supported by the Democratic party for the office of Governor. The proceedings of the Legislative Convention at which these arrangements were made, have not been published, for the reason, we suppose, that there was no vote passed directing their publication. We learn, however, from the Secretary of the Convention, that the following gentlemen were appointed the *State Committee*, for the current political year, viz:—

NATHAN CLIFFORD of Newfield, *Chairman.*
ROSCOE G. GREENE of Portland.
THOMAS CROCKER of Paris.
NATHAN C. FLETCHER of Thomaston.
ALFRED REDINGTON of Augusta.
MARK TRAFTON of Bangor.
OLIVER N. ALLEN of Lubec.
SEWALL LAKE of Bucksport,
ASA CLARK of Norridgewock,
HIRAM O. ALDEN of Belfast.

And it was "voted to recommend to said Convention the 28th of June next at the State House, Augusta, to "nominate a candidate for Governor—the basis "of representation to be the same as at former "State Conventions. Towns entitled to one "Representative to send two delegates each;—"those entitled to two Representatives to send "four delegates each, and those entitled to more "than two Representatives in the same proportion; and classed towns and plantations one delegate each."

We presume the Committee have been notified of their appointment, and that the call for the Convention will be forthcoming.

From the Augusta Age.

THE NEW YORK RESOLUTIONS.

At a meeting of the "merchants of New York" called for the purpose of deliberating upon the pressure and the means of alleviating it, the following remarkable resolutions were adopted:—

"Resolved, That the wide spread disaster which has overtaken the commercial interests of the country, and which threatens to produce general bankruptcy, may be in a great measure ascribed to the interference of the general government with the commercial and business operations of the country—its intermeddling with the currency—its destruction of the national bank—its attempt to substitute a metalic for a credit currency—and finally, to the issuing by the President of the United States of the Treasury order, known as the "Specie Circular."

Resolved, That while we would do nothing which might for a moment compromit our respect for the laws, we feel it incumbent upon us to remind the Executive of the nation, that the government of the country, as late administered, has become the *oppressor* of the people instead of affording them protection—that his perseverance in the experiment of his predecessor (after the public voice, in every way in which the voice could be expressed, has clearly denounced it as ruinous to the best interests of the country) has already cost the ruin of thousands of merchants, thrown tens of thousands of mechanics and laborers out of employment, depreciated the value of our great staple *Millions of Dollars*, destroyed the internal exchanges and prostrated the energies and blighted the prospects of the industrious and enterprising portion of our people: and must, if persevered in, not only produce *starvation* among the laboring classes, but inevitably lead to disturbances which may endanger the stability of our institutions themselves.

Resolved, That a Committee of not less than fifty be appointed to repair to Washington and remonstrate with the Executive against the continuance of the Specie Circular;" and in behalf of this meeting, and in the name of the Merchants of New York, and the people of the United States, urge its immediate repeal.

Resolved, That the same Committee be, and are hereby instructed also to ask that instructions be given to the Collectors of the Revenue in all ports of the United States, not to commence suit upon any bonds which may lie over for non payment, until after the first day of January next, in order that Congress may adopt such measures of relief as they in their wisdom may deem necessary and proper."

The character of the assemblage might be inferred from the tenor of the resolutions. The Evening Post describes the meeting as "a mere partizan assemblage, a convocation of whigs to pass resolutions for party effect." It continues—

"We have given a report of their proceedings in another part of this paper, and put it to our readers to say whether they are not as complete an echo of the clamors of the whig prints as could be obtained by reading the said prints in a whispering gallery. Why, a parrot in a barber's shop, in whose hearing the whig newspapers had been read for three successive mornings, might be expected on the third to prattle something precisely in substance and manner like these resolutions. There is exactly the same slang about the administration intermeddling with the currency, putting down the national bank, and issuing the specie circular—measures which are declared to be the great causes of the present distress. There is the same disingenuous omission to state the true and notorious causes—the erroneous overtrading, the wild speculation, the unbridled extravagance and boundless luxury, the excessive issues of the banks, in which Mr. Biddle's bank, in both stages of its existence, has set the example and contributed more to the depreciation of our currency than any other institution—There is the same rank abuse of General Jackson's and Mr Van Buren's administration. In short, the resolutions are whig in language, whig in spirit, whig in what they state and what they omit to state, offered by a whig, at a meeting of whigs, with a whig president and whig vice presidents, and adopted by whigs, who have appointed a committee of whigs to carry them into effect."

The gentleman who presided at this meeting is called "Philip Hone Esq." He is a "retired" auctioneer; and has in his pocket, it is said, $100,000 of the paper of N. Y. merchants which he has "shaved" at the rate of one to three per cent. a month. Doubtless his chance of getting his pay would be increased, if he could succeed in delaying the collection of the dues to the Government from these merchants, until after his notes fall due and are put in suit! *He* wishes to defraud the Government in order to secure his own usurious gains!

The Mr. "Draper" who offered the resolutions is as we learn from the N. Y. Post, the "man in the claret colored coat," famous for being one of the principals in the mob who broke open the N. Y. State arsenal in the panic election of 1834, for the purpose of providing themselves with guns to shoot those who, in the [illegible] of the day, were designed as "the damned Irish!"

Now for a specimen of the "Committee of Fifty!" Edmund S. Gould one of the gentlemen merchants appointed on that Committee declines serving in a letter published in the Courier and Enquirer. He says he is *unable* to go to Washington, because he has been sued, and would be *arrested* if he attempted to leave the State of New York. He concludes his letter as follows:—

"In the second place I am *unwilling* to proceed to Washington, because, I am one who will never consent, under any circumstances to "remonstrate" with Martin Van Buren. I will never place myself in a situation to be denied a solicited favor by any individual of *his* creed in politics and patriotism(!) Furthermore, I am persuaded that a man who can *smile* (as Nero fiddled) over and during the desolation of his native land, is entitled to no such consideration and forbearance as to receive "remonstrances" When some other and more summary course is proposed, and the pursuing it is placed in the hands of a committee of *ten thousand*, I for one hold myself ready to discharge my duty to my country."

Such is the character of the assemblage which undertakes to speak *"in the name of the Merchants of New York and* THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES!!

And what does this despicable assemblage of infatuated and brainless men presume to urge upon the President in the name of the merchants of New York and the people of the United States? *"That instructions may be given to the collectors of the revenue in all the ports in the United States not to commence suit upon any bonds which may lie over for non-payment, until after the first day of January next!"* In short they urge upon the President to *abrogate* a law of Congress, and render the Treasury bankrupt! The law requires that bonds which are not paid shall be forthwith put in suit. The "Committee of Fifty" is instructed to call upon the President to ANNUL that law, and leave the people's money in the hands of the bankrupt merchants and avaricious usurers of the city of New York! And these men who make this call upon the President have the impudence to call themselves, and Daniel Webster calls them, *"Friends of Constitutional Liberty!"*

The Eastern Republican says the towns of Sebec, Dover, Guilford and Atkinson in Penobscot County, and Abbott and Blanchard, in Somerset, have voted to distribute the surplus among the people *per capita*, or per head; that is equally to each individual. Some other towns have done the same either directly or indirectly. It must require some ingenuity to prove that they have a right to do this under the distribution law.—[Ken. Jour.

From the Augusta Age.

SPECIE CIRCULAR. The more respectable portion of the whig presses exhibit decided symptoms of "returning reason" in relation to the Treasury circular. The N. Y. Journal of Commerce states its effect was merely to precipitate a crisis which must sooner or later have arrived. If it had added that the circular also had the effect to break the force of the blow by retaining the specie where it was wanted, it would have told something like the whole truth.

The National Intelligencer, even, gives in to the same view of the subject. It says:—

"The Treasury circular has doubtless had the effect to precipitate the present crisis, which, had the will of Congress been allowed its constitutional influence, might have been procrastinated. But, at some time or other, the gathering evil must have come to a head; and we are by no means sure that the abrogation now of the Circular would have any material influence to alleviate it. The remedy, we apprehend, is not to be found in any *panacea*." But time and nature in vigorous constitutions, often work wonders in disorders which medicine cannot reach."

Upon this confession of the Intelligencer, the Globe makes the following emphatic comment:—

"We ask, if *'the gathering evil must have come to a head some time or other,'* was it not well to arrest its progress before it reached all the monied institutions of the country, and by rendering their bankruptcy inevitable, take away every stronghold on which reliance could be placed for support and succor. The Treasury order *'has but precipitated the crisis which might have been procrastinated,'* by Mr. Biddle's panacea. We would ask whether it is not well to *precipitate the crisis* of a disorder, which all must admit would grow worse by procrastination? If the speculation had progressed—if more goods had been brought in, and more lands had been sold—if the merchants had more custom-house bonds to pay, while the market was gorged with merchandise, and no sales could be effected—if more money had been borrowed from banks to invest in public lands, and the multiplied buyers unable to sell, being called to pay their notes, were unable to pay, would the procrastination which produced such results, have been useful?"

Sound Doctrine.—The Richmond Enquirer contains a long article on the present commercial embarrassments with the following paragraph. How unlike the croaking and villainous course of the Bank presses, who do every thing in their power to magnify the panic and distress, in order to reap therefrom, if possible, a political triumph:—

It is indeed true that distress is on us, and that it has probably not reached its height.—Experiments are now making in New York, to substitute the credit of the city for that of its citizens—or, what is most popular, to obtain an issue from the State of six per cent. stock, reimbursable in 10 years—we have doubts of its success. We must at least depend upon the only great remedies in all such cases—*Economy and Industry*—Spend less and raise more. Import fewer goods—buy fewer lands—avoid speculation; make as good crop as you can.—No country on the globe is so rich in resources as our own—although we *have* gone far beyond them great as they are. No people in the world possess such abundance of fine lands—such valuable staples—such mechanical ingenuity—so productive a commerce—None are blessed with such elastic spirits and generous constitutions. Avoid ove-trading—avoid over-banking—Let the States exercise wisely the authorities which they possess—repress this inordinate spirit of banking—abolish the small notes—and co-operate with the Federal Government in throwing a larger portion of the precious metals into general circulation. In a word, let us profit by the errors we have committed—avoid the shoals upon which so many have been shipwrecked—regulate our measures by more wisdom hereafter—never abandon our great political principles—avoid on the one hand the pestilent proposition of a national bank—and on the other, restrain the Executive discretion by wise laws—And in no event let us despair of the Republic, or ourselves.

The contest between this country and England for specie, has well been termed a death struggle between the capitalists of the two countries, in which those of the former have the advantage of an agent and advocate here, whose hands are strengthed against the interests of his fellow citizens by the power inseparable from a bank with a capital of thirty five millions of dollars. The Specie Circular is the country's right arm of defence against this mighty power.

As a sample of the overtrading which has brought about the present pressure, and whose effects the Circular is called on to lather, the following article from the Journal of Commerce will be read with interest, and we put it to the good sense of every reader to say whether any measure is not a public blessing which tends to check the extension of a business done to such an extent on a purely fictitious capital:—*East. Argus.*

"There are some six or seven private bankers in London, who have done most of the American business for a series of years. When an American house goes into business of importing European goods, it begins by remitting its funds to one of those London bankers, and then the agent, as he purchases, draws on those funds to pay his bills. These London bankers became very rich, and were able to make advances to their customers, and money has been so plenty with them during the *last two years that it became an object to make advances at five per cent interest*, with a small commission on each transaction. Mercantile affairs went on so well in this country, and confidence became so strong, that *agents were actually employed and sent out here to urge the opening of accounts on the plan of over-drafts.* The enterprising Americans were not slow in accepting such propositions. Any house with fair prospects, some capital, and a good credit, had only to be introduced to one of these agents, and a credit was at once opened with the London banker for ten, fifteen or twenty thousand pounds.

This was repeated with as many of the agents as it was thought best to call upon, and for convenience the same thing to a smaller extent was done with some banker in Paris. Thus prepared, one of the partners started for Europe to purchase goods, actually possessing cash facilities without having given any security whatever, to *ten times the amount of capital* possessed by the house. The goods bought in Europe, were bought for cash, and perhaps ours credit of three or four months. In either case, when cash became due *a bill* on the banker in London at sixty days was *all that was expected.* When the credit of the first banker was exhausted and he was put in funds a *time bill* on the second banker, was all which they required. In this way it was perfectly easy to put off *all actual payment* until the goods had arrived and been sold in this country, and the notes taken in payment had run so near to maturity that they could be discounted at our banks or passed off for bills of exchange. Thus an importing house could carry on business to *any extent*, without the employment of *one cent of actual capital* or the *name of an endorser.* During the past years of prosperity, the goods thus imported having been well bought, have sold at a fair profit. It was not strange nor worthy of blame in our merchants, that they went largely on these facilities, confident, as they had reason to be, that the facilities would be continued and enlarged if necessary. But what must be thought of the amazing want of forecast in these great London bankers, that they should have indulged and courted such a system, until they found themselves under a burden of credit acceptances amounting to *near fifty millions of dollars!*

In imitation of the federal press.—It is said that two cotton mills in this city will suspend business for a few weeks. This is *probably* owing to the whig victory in our late municipal election.

Money is very scarce in New York, owing, as *is said*, to the recent triumph of the whigs in the charter election; but as they succeeded by more than *eight hundred* minority, it is supposed that bank bills will be as plenty as ever, in the course of two or three months.

The wars in Spain, Texas, and Africa, the cholera, and the present famine, and high prices of provisions, *are said* to be the effect of Mr. Clay's "war, pestilence and famine" speeches.

The last two extremely cold winters were caused, *as it is said*, by Daniel Webster. Had he been elected President, the rugged winters of New England would have been changed to the eternal springs of Eden.

The failures in New Orleans were occasioned, *it is said*, by the defeat of the White electoral ticket, last fall.

In Baltimore the scarcity of money is *supposed* to have been occasioned by the federalists, who got the power into their own hands. In Philadelphia *it is said* to have been caused by Ritner's election, and his subsequent vetoes.—In Hartford, New Haven, Portland, and Bangor, the pressure in the money market *is said* to have been caused by the success of the federal tickets in their respective municipal elections.

In New Hampshire there is little complaint, and there would have been none, *it is said*, but for the success of the whigs in Portsmouth.

It is supposed that all the above suppositions must be substantially correct, because there is no complaint in the grain growing districts where there are democratic majorities. All the distress is in the cities, where federalism is in the ascendant, or among the lordly nullification federal cotton planters of South Carolina and Mississippi.—*Lowell Patriot.*

Balance to England.—By official returns it appears that goods to the amount of $60,000,000 were imported last year more than were exported. This, of course, includes every part of the United States, and every part of the habitable globe. The price of exported articles is of course placed at their cost here.—When the profits abroad, advantage of freight both ways, and other benefits are taken into view, the amount against us will be greatly reduced. The amount we owe to England is not so great as has been imagined, and can soon be met in the regular way of trade without making it a pretext for sending off every dollar of specie, leaving our country in a state of beggary and poverty, and entirely at the mercy of the United States Bank, for that is the aim of her friends. Much of the excessive import too, was caused by the speculating mania of their own merchants, consigning goods to their agents in this country without being ordered, many of which now lie in the stores and on the shelves. An England agency that stopped a few days since, received the last year nearly a million and a half dollars worth of laces, a large portion of which remain unsold, but will finally be disposed of and paid for.—*N. Y. Times.*

A bill is now before Parliament to authorize the construction of the City of London Railroad. It is to pass by many arches fifteen feet in height over the Blackfriars' Bridge road, and the Waterloo and Westminster roads to Battersea, and across the Thames to meet the Birmingham Railroad. The bill contains 258 folio pages. A meeting was lately held of the inhabitants of Christ Church Parish, to oppose the passage of the bill. It will require the taking down of 300 houses paying rates to the amount of £4000 in that parish alone; for the compensation of which loss to the parish no provision is made in the bill. The meeting agreed unanimously to oppose the passing of the bill in Parliament.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

In compliance with the direction of the Convention of the Democratic Members of the Legislature, held in Augusta in March last, a State Convention of Democratic Delegates will be held at the State House, in Augusta, on WEDNESDAY, the TWENTY EIGHTH DAY OF JUNE NEXT, at 11 o'clock A. M., to nominate a candidate to be supported for Governor, at the next ensuing election.

Each classed town and organized plantation is requested to send one Delegate to said Convention; and each town and city two Delegates for every Representative to which they are entitled in the State Legislature.

By order of the State Committee.
May 3, 1837.

From the St. Lawrence Republican.

General Putman Rivalled.—On the 18th day of March, inst. while travelling through the woods on the St. Haven tract, town of Piteaith, St. Lawrence county, I came across the track of a panther, from the appearance of which I judged he had passed recently. I immediately returned home, procured my dog and rifle, and started in pursuit. Having followed him in a zigzag direction about six miles, I unexpectedly came to a ledge, into a fissure of which he had entered. Believing I was about to have a little sport, and not preferring child's play, I dropped a second ball into my rifle, preparatory to the conflict. Scarcely had I effected this last act when, casting a searching glance upon the cavern, I beheld two shining balls, apparently emitting sparks of fire. These I knew to be the eyes of the panther, and immediately bringing my rifle to my face, "let drive," and sent in my dog. Those who have heard the occasional low sullen growls of a cat, when fighting, can form some idea of the growls of the panther at this time, (always bearing in mind that puss will weigh only eight or ten pounds, whereas the panther weighs about two hundred.)

At the place where the panther entered, the ascent was nearly equal to that of the roof of a house for twelve or fourteen feet, then extending downward under the floor of the entrance nearly to the place where I stood—at which place there was another opening, but covered with snow two or three feet deep. I reloaded my rifle, and in the mean time, the dog and the panther, apparently in "close communion," had descended to the lowest aparture. Judging from the [illegible] of the dog, that the contest was an unequal one, I threw aside my rifle, dug away the snow, and immediately pulled him out.—The panther then ascended to the top of the lower cavern. After making the aperture sufficiently large, I crawled in six or seven feet, taking my dog and rifle with me, when, upon looking up, at the distance of seven or eight feet, I beheld the same glassy eyes, darting their fierce lustre upon me.—Like the boy in quest of the bird's nest, "with much ado," I succeeded in bringing my rifle to bear upon his head—again "let sliver," sent my dog forward and immediately backed out, reloaded my rifle, and prepared for another onset, should occasion demand.

This I repeated three times in succession, each time sending my dog forward as a feeler. The fourth time I sent in my dog, they soon came down to the mouth of the cavern, the dog backing out, the panther having him by the nose and his claws grappled into his shoulders, the dog of course having the under jaw of the panther in his mouth. The object of the dog being evidently to get out of the cavern, bringing the panther with him. As soon as the panther's head came in sight, I fired a ball into his forehead—and here terminated my sport.

Upon examining the head of the panther, I found that every ball, six in number, had taken effect. One eye destroyed, the roots of his tongue cut off, teeth knocked out, &c. all of which could not have been effected by the latter shot. Notwithstanding all this he fought like a tiger, illustrating the truth of the axiom, that "the ruling passion of life is strong even in death!" I have dressed the skin and handsomely stuffed it; so that any one can see it by calling at my residence in Edwards.—Length ten feet. ELIJAH HAINES.

Edwards, March 16, 1837.

The discovery of Mr. Davenport, the Vermont Blacksmith, that electro-magnetism may be successfully used as a moving power, begins to make some noise in this country. An article has appeared in Silliman's Journal, describing the mode of application, and speaking in the highest terms of the importance of the discovery. Some machines are now being exhibited in New York, which go far to warrant the most sanguine anticipations of a revolution in mechanics. One of these machines was exhibited in this city, more than a year ago. It was an application of this power to the propelling of an engine on a circular railway—and the locomotive performed its revolutions with surprisg invelocity. We gave a particular description of it at the time. It is thought by some that this new power will supersede steam. It is computed that a circular galvanic battery, about 8 feet in diameter, with magnets of a proportionate surface, would produce at least a hundred horse power, and therefore two such batteries would be sufficient to propel ships of the largest size across the Atlantic. The only materials required to generate and continue this power for such a voyage, would be a few thin sheets of copper and zinc and a few gallons of mineral water.—*Boston Journal.*

FEDERAL DOCTRINE.

From the Baltimore Chronicle of April 13, 1837.

☞"The truth is, the BANKS of the United States are always the STRONGEST when they hold the LEAST *Specie*, and the *Country* always the RICHEST when it has the LEAST Gold and Silver."☜

How singular that this doctrine, which is so good for us, should be considered so bad for the British Friends of the writers of those articles! They say that the Bank of England must stop, unless it be made *stronger* by having *more* specie—[Globe.

A VETO NO VETO. A few days before the adjournment, the Legislature of Massachusetts passed a Resolve increasing the pay of the members to $2,50 per day. Gov. Everett refused to sign it and returned the resolve to the House in which it originated, with a veto message. It passed the House, yeas 277, nays 94; and afterwards the Senate, yeas 19, nays 7: Two thirds of each branch having voted in its favor, Gov. Everett's veto was vetoed, which has greatly exasperated the people of the Bay State, who will in good time, from present appearances, put their vote on the vetoers of the veto.

Bread stuffs, we are glad to perceive, are coming down rapidly. The imports from Europe are heavy, and the New York Papers say that the interior is pouring in her mites. The same paper states that all kinds of provisions are declining. We rejoice that the prospect of reasonable prices being soon established, is becoming more and more evident.—Skowhegan Sentinel.

On the Culture of Peas.—A writer in the Genessee Farmer, observes, that the custom used to be among farmers to sow three or four bushels of peas to the acre, and they usually obtained about fifteen bushels; that some years ago he went from home, directing his farmer to sow two acres of peas just as he sowed wheat, having reference to the quantity, sowed only one and a quarter bushels to the acre. On returning he found his peas very thin, and let it go for an experiment, and it proved to be a good one. He has since followed out the experiment, and generally gets about twenty fold. This writer disapproves of sowing oats among peas, as the oats weaken the vines and lessen the crop. He thinks that peas are a good substitute for Indian corn in feeding cattle, horses, sheep and swine, and observes, that they produce better in cold seasons than in hot.

Caution to the Ladies.—The season of the year is now at hand when more injury is done to the health than at any other. During this and the next month, the atmosphere is surcharged with vapors which cannot be inhaled by the invalid, and most young ladies are invalids—without serious injury. It is a very common practice with young ladies to improve the opportunity of appearing in the streets, or standing at the doors and open windows, when the moon shows a full and smilling face. But this, in April and May particularly, is a most dangerous practice. Many a young lady has laid the foundation of an incurable phthisis or consumption, by exposing herself to the evening air of April and May. It is unsafe at any season of the year, but more than ever during the spring months. We hope, therefore, that mothers will be cautious how they allow their daughters to be exposed to this insidious foe. A young lady may parade the streets during the severest snow-storms of December and January, with but little chance of exposing her health—for then the air is dry and wholesome, compared with the deceitful loveliness of a moon-lit evening of April or May.—[Portland Orion.

The Louisville Journal of the 18th ult, contradicts the report of failures in that city, and says that no failure, small or great, has taken place, and that there is not the least probability that any will occur—and adds,—

"Our merchants have at no time plunged deep into speculation; and the banks, though of course not discounting largely, are in a condition, and have the disposition, to render all the aid which any emergency may require."

The Boston Post notices the resolution passed at the meeting of the New York merchants requesting the President to call an extra session of Congress, and significantly asks:

"Would Congress pay the merchants for losses on the bankrupt paper they have shaved? (It is said that the Chairman of the New York meeting has nearly $100,000 of this kind of paper in his possession.)

A Steam Navigation Company.—Among the shareholders of the Steam Navigation Company of the Danube, are the Kings of Bavaria and Wurtemburgh, the Grand Duke Palatine, the Grand Duke Ferdinand, Duke Ferdinand of Saxe Coburgh, Princes Metternich and Esterhazy, and several other princes.

Dreadful Slaughter and Cannibalism in New Zealand.—Late accounts state that the flax establishment of Mr. Jones at Sidney, was attacked by 800 of the natives of Waikattoo, Matamata and Touranga. Of 120 in this establishment, every man was killed, and the women and children made prisoners, which latter were savagely butchered with tomahawks their heads and limbs scattered about in every direction. On their return they fell in with 13 of the hostile tribe whom they murdered and then feasted on their flesh, which they baked in ovens.

There was lately another trial in England of a person named Thomas La Mott, on a charge of murder, for causing the death of Mary R. Russell, by presenting and administering Morrison's Pills. It was proved that the deceased was a stout, healthy woman, whose death was occasioned by inflammation of the intestines, caused by a large quantity of Morrison's Pills, sold and recommended by the prisoner. Prisoner recommended Pills No. 1 and No. 2.—No. 1, he said would search out the disorder, and No. 2 would work it off. The jury found the prisoner guilty of manslaughter.

MARRIED.

In this town, 8th inst. by James Bowker, Esq. Mr. William Lethbridge to Miss Paulina Mann, both of this town.

In Carthage, Mr. Silas Severy of Dixfield, to Miss Betsey Gould.

In Norridgewock, Mr. James A. Wilson, to Miss Caroline Adams.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT

In the Tailoring Business.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the inhabitants of Norway-Village and its vicinity that he has recently opened a Shop over Mr. John Tucker's Store in Norway, where he intends carrying on the above business in all its branches,—where he may be found at all times. He hopes by particular attention to merit a share of public patronage. All garments cut and made to order. JOHN CASEY.

Norway, May 1st, 1837. 3m39

Pauper Notice.

THIS is to forbid all persons harbouring or trusting Silas Door and Sarah his wife, or any of his minor children, viz:—Amos L., Sarah J., Cynthia B. & Charles Door, or any other paupers of the town of Rumford, as I have made suitable provision at my house in said Rumford for their support, under contract with the Overseers of said town, and shall therefore pay no debts of their contracting on my account or on account of said town.

COLMAN GODWIN.

Rumford, May 3, 1837. 39

Copartnership Notice.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of HUBBARD & HOWE, is this day disolved by mutual consent.

In consequence of the above disolution it is *imperative on all* who are indebted to the late firm to make immediate payment to J. Howe who is authorised to settle the same. HIRAM HUBBARD,
JEREMIAH HOWE, 2d.

The business will be carried on as usual by Jeremiah Howe.

Norway, April 28th, 1837. 38

For Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale his Stand in Norway Village, consisting of a dwelling house, barn, work-shop 25 feet by 30 feet two stories high. Also a good water privilege and machinery for making window sash and blinds. All which he offers for sale on liberal terms. DWIGHT AVERY.

Norway-Village, April 19, 1837. 37

Fashionable Millinery.

MRS. H. W. GOODNOW,

RESPECTFULLY informs her friends and the public that she has now for sale an elegant and extensive assortment of MILLINERY of the latest and most approved Fashions.

—ALSO—

BANDBONES,

Norway-Village, April 10, 1837. tf 35

JOHN E. STACY,

Attorney-at-Law,

Dixfield, Me.

Commissioners' Notice.

THE undersigned would give notice, that the Judge of Probate for the county of Oxford, has given a further time of six months from the seventh of March inst. for creditors to the Estate of JAMES W. RIPLEY, late of Fryeburg in said county, to present and prove their claims; and that they will be in session on the last Saturdays of April, May, July, and August, at the Office of Edward L Osgood in said Fryeburg, from 10 A. M. till 5 P. M. for the purpose of examining all claims that may be presented.

E. L. OSGOOD,
J. O. McMILLAN, } Com'rs.
IRA TOWLE,

Fryeburg, March 10, 1837. 3w34

Administrator's Sale.

PURSUANT to License from the Probate Court within and for the county of Oxford, there will be sold at Public Vendue at the dwelling house of the subscriber in Hebron in said county, on Saturday the 22d day of April next, at one o'clock P. M. so much of the real estate of JAMES FARRIS late of said Hebron, deceased, including the reversion of the widow's dower, if necessary, as will produce the sum of twelve hundred and sixty-dollars, for the payment of the just debts of said deceased, charges of administration, and incidental charges.

Said estate consists of the homestead farm of said deceased. Also Pew No. 14, on the floor of the Baptist Meeting-house in said Hebron, and Pew No 8, in the Gallery of said house.

MARTHA FARRIS, Administratrix.

Hebron, March 18th, 1837.

Maine Register

JUST recieved and for sale at the Oxford Bookstore, by W. E. GOODNOW.

Norway, April 15, 1837. 4w36

To whom it may concern:

I hereby certify that I have given my son Stephen C. Andrews liberty to act for himself, claiming none of his wages and paying no debts of his contracting after this date. AMOS ANDREWS.

Attest—Moses C. Heald.

Lovell, April 18, 1837. *37

NOTICE.—This may certify that I have this day relinquished to my son LEROY C. LUFKIN his time until he is twenty one years of age, with power to act and trade for himself; I shall claim none of his earnings nor pay any debts of his contracting after this date.

JOSEPH LUFKIN.

Attest—James M. Dolloff.

Rumford, March 21, 1837. *3w33

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator on the estate of

DANIEL WHITTEMORE,

late of Jay in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs.—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to ABNER STUBBS.

Jay, April 11, 1837. 38

At a Court of Probate holden at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the eleventh day of April in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-seven.

On the petition of Wm. H. Drake, administrator on the estate of Eliab Bisbee late of Sumner in said County, deceased, representing that the personal estate of said deceased is not sufficient to pay the just debts, which he owed at the time of his death by the sum of one hundred, twenty five dollars an I praying for a license to sell and convey so much of the real estate of said deceased as may be necessary for the payment of said debts and incidental charges:

Ordered,

That the petitioner give notice thereof to the heirs of said deceased and to all persons interested in said estate, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, in said County, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County on the fourth Tuesday of May next at ten o'clock A. M. and shew cause if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

3w31 Copy, Attest—*Levi Stowell*, Register.

At a Court of Probate holden at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the eleventh day of April in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-seven.

ON the petition of Perez T. Record, Executor of the last will and testament of Joseph Smith late of Hebron in said county, deceased, representing that the personal estate of said deceased is not sufficient to pay the just debts, which he owed at the time of his death by the sum of two hundred dollars and praying for a license to sell and convey so much of the real estate of said deceased as may be necessary for the payment of said debts and incidental charges:

Ordered,

That the petitioner give notice thereof to the heirs of said deceased and to all persons interested in said estate, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, in said County, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County on the fourth Tuesday of May next at ten o'clock A. M. and shew cause if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

3w31 Copy, Attest—*Levi Stowell*, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the seventh day of April in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty seven.

WILLIAM H. DRAKE, Administrater on the estate of Eliab Bisbee late of Sumner in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased,

Ordered,

That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county, on the twenty-third day of May next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

Copy, Attest—*Levi Stowell*, Register.

At a court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the eleventh day of April in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-seven.

ELBRIDGE BICKNELL, Administrator on the estate of John Bicknell, late of Buckfield in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of administration on the estate of said deceased, an l also his own private account against said estate,

Ordered,

That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said county, on the twenty-third day of May next at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

31 Copy, Attest—*Levi Stowell*, Register.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator on the estate of

CHARLES MARSTON,

late of Albany, in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to ▲MOS MARSTON.

Albany, April 11, 1837. *3w3.6

THE sub.criber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon herself the trust of Administrator on the estate of

SAMUEL PINGREE,

late of Albany, in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs.—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to TIMOTHY HUTCHINSON.

Albany, April 11, 1837. *3w37

Administrator's Sale.

WILL be sold, by virtue of a license from the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, at public auction on Saturday the sixth day of May next at ten o'clock A M, so much of the real estate of

BENJAMIN ELLIS,

late of Hartford in said County, as will produce the sum of Eight hundred and twenty-five dollars for the payment of the debts of said deceased and incidental charges.—Said estate consists of the Homested Farm of the deceased,—▲lso the out Lands being a Lot of Land and Gore lying North and adjoining Charles Leightons in said Hartford. And also thereversion of the widow's Dower therein if necessary. Said sale will be at the dwelling house of the Wid Hannah Ellis on the premises, and terms made known at the time of sale.

ISAAC STRICKLAND, Administrator.

Hartford, April 11, 1837. 36

Administrator's Sale.

TO be sold at Public Vendue on Wednesday the 10th day of May next, at one of the clock in the afternoon on the premises, all the Real Estate that

WILLIAM CHAMBERLAIN,

died seized and possessed of in the town of Rumford consisting of one hundred and sixty acres of land, about eighty under improvement, bounded southeasterly by land of B. Curtis, with the buildings thereon standing, together with the reversion of the widow's dower in the same. AZOR BARRELL, Adm'r.

April 11th, 1837. 36

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator on the estate of

PHINEAS STEVENS,

late of Rumford in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs.—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to LYMAN RAWSON.

Rumford, April 11, 1837. 3w36

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator on the estate of

JAMES DONHAM,

late of Hebron in the County of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to RANSOM DONHAM.

Woodstock, March 7, 1837. 34

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator on the estate of

SAMUEL ROBINSON,

late of Oxford in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to LEVI WHITMAN.

Norway, March 7, 1837. 3w33

NOTICE.—All persons are hereby forbid harboring or trusting on my account Lewis Bryant of Canton, a town pauper, or any of his family, as I have made provision for their support, and shall pay no expences contracted by him or them, without authority from me.

[Canton, March 27, 1837.]* BARAK RECORD.

JOB WORK,

NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS *OFFICE.*

DR. BRANDRETH

WANTS no college, no institution, no monop-ly, no charter; he being quite satisfied to rest on the patronage of the public for the success of his grandfather's *VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL PILLS*, established in England, 1751.

On the 18th day of May, 1835, these now truly celebrated Pills were first made known in the United States, although in Europe they had been previously before the public nearly a century. The American public naturally viewed them with suspicion, but as on trial they were found what they professed, it was soon displaced by the greatest confidence. Many persons who have commenced with them under the most trying circumstances of bodily affliction, when every other means and medicine had proved altogether unavailing, have been restored to health and happiness from their use, and the consequence is, they are now recommended by thousands of persons whom they have cured of Consumption, Influenza, Colds, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Headache, Pains, and a sense of fulness in the back part of the head, usually the symptoms of Apoplexy Jaundice, Fever and Ague, Billious, Scarl t, Typhus, Yellow, and Common Fevers of all kinds, Asthma, Gout, Rheumatism, Nervous Diseases, Liver Complaint, Pleurisy, Inward-Weakness, Depression of the Spirits, Ruptures, Inflamation, Sore Eyes, Fits, Palsy, Dropsy, Small Pox, Measles, Croup, Coughs, Quinsy, Hooping Cough, Cholic, Cholera Morbus, Gravel, Worms, Dysentary, Deafness, Ringing Noises in the Head, King's Evil, Scrofula, Erysipelas, or Saint Anthony's Fire, Salt Rheum, White Swellings, Ulcers, some of 30 years standing, Cancers, Tumors, Swelled feet and legs, Piles, Costiveness, all Eruptions of the Skin, Frightful Dreams, Female Complaints of every kind, especially obstructions, relaxations, &c.

8000 TESTIMONIALS have been received from individuals of the highest respectability.

Although Doctor B. has enumerated by name the above diseases, he is nevertheless of opinion with his grandfather, the late celebrated Dr. Wm. Brandreth, that there is only ONE DISEASE, an impurity of the blood, which by impeding the circulation brings on inflamation, and consequent derangement in the organ or part where such impurity of the blood settles; and that it is the different appearance which this inflamation or derangement puts on, that have caused medical men to designate such appearances by various names, but which are in fact only the same disease, with more or less virulence.

The sale of these pills has been so extensive that in the city of New York, about one fourth of the population have used them.

For sale at the Oxford Bookstore, by

W. E. GOODNOW.

Norway, Feb. 25th, 1837. eopt29

NEW AND VALUABLE PATENT TRUSSES.

THE subscriber is aware that there is a number of kinds of Trusses already before the Public, but from experience in using a number of them himself, and from the testimony of others that have worn them, he was induced to believe that a Truss better adapted to the wants of that portion of the community that have the misfortune to have a Hernia or Rupture might be made, and by the help of a kind Providence he believes that he has been enabled to invent a Truss preferable to any other now known. It is decidedly the safest and easiest to wear; and is a secure barrier against the escape of the Viscera without in the least degree endangering the adjacent spermatic cord. From the credit that they have already gained in the last year where they have been used, and from the certificates of numbers who have been cured by wearing them, and from the recommendations of Surgeons and Physicians who have seen them, and the general approbation that the Truss has received for a number of miles around in every direction from this place, the subscriber can, with confidence, offer them to an enlightened public, believing that all that is necessary to secure for them in all places wherever they are offered for sale, that approbation they merit, is their use.

Six days is sufficient to satisfy any person of their superiority—and that time will be allowed to every one who buys a Truss, to return it if he choose.

Persons at a distance can obtain a Truss to fit, by sending the number of feet and inches they measure round, and on which side the Truss is to be applied.

A few of the many Certificates that the subscriber has in his possession, are inserted below, and oth rs sufficient to satisfy the most incredulous, can be shown by his Agent.

Brattleboro, Sept. 1836. ISAAC THOMPSON.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

Mr. Isaac Thompson, Sir—Having had occasion, during many years, to use Trusses for Hernias, for my patients and for myself, I am satisfied by examining and using yours, with Conical application, secured as it is by an ingenious adjusting Spring and Lock, is both easier to the wearer, and more likely to effect permanent cures, than any patent or other kind with which I have ever been acquainted, and wish you success and all those who need Trusses, all the success in the use of yours, which their excellent construction is calculated to effect.

Vernon, Dec., 1836. CYRUS WASHBURN, M. D.

Mr. Thompson, Sir—I have not forgot my promise I made to you when I bought the Truss, that if it did effect a cure I would send you a certificate. Now sir, I have the satisfaction in being able to send you a statement. In the month of March my Hernia became so bad I was unable to labor. Feeling some alarmed about my situation, I went up to Keene to see if Dr. Twitchel could do any thing to help me. On making my case known to him, he advised me to go to Brattleboro and get one of Thompson's Trusses—said it was the best he knew of, and thought I should receive immediate relief by wearing it. I made the application in March, and wore the Truss about eight weeks. On examining, I was satisfied that I was cured; but the Truss being easy to wear, I kept it on about four weeks longer, and then took it off and have had no occasion to wear it since. Respectfully yours,

Winchester, N. H. Sept, 1836. WM GARLTON.

I hereby certify that on commencing haying this season, I was afflicted with a Hernia, which became so painful that I was obliged to quit work. I applied one of Thompson's Patent Trusses, with which I was enabled to labor daily, and found no more inconvenience in wearing it than in wearing my stockings. In three weeks I was perfectly cured, laid aside the truss, and have had no recurrence of hernia since.

Brattleboro, Vt. Aug. 18. 6. G. A. HALE.

Mr. Thompson, Sir—The trusses go well, having sold five. You say in your note by Mr. Lewis, that if I have no objection you wish to make use of my name in your bills or advertisements. Now, Sir, as far as it is of use, you have it. Having tried several trusses of various kinds, found no relief. But putting one of yours on the first of April last, in four weeks was entirely cured, and have not had occasion to wear any since; and I do not hesitate to say that in my opinion they will, by the blessing of God, effect a permanent cure. Yours in haste,

Greenfield, Mass. Sept., 1836. L. M. AMSDEN.

For Sale, at the Oxford Bookstore, by W. E. GOODNOW, Agent for the State of Maine.

Norway, January 2, 1837. 1f28.

To the Hon. Court of County Commissioners next to be holden at Paris within and for the county of Oxford on the fourth Tuesday of October in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six.

WE, the undersigned, respectfully represent and shew that the road as now travelled from Lovell-Village to Bridgton Centre is circuitous and hilly, and that a road commencing at said Village, and following the Sweden road to the foot of the hill on the Westerly side of Eliphalet Knights' dwelling house in said Sweden—thence leaving said Knights' dwelling house on the left, and running in an easterly direction so as to intersect the road leading from Fryeburg Corner to Bridgton Centre near the Moose Pond Bridge in Denmark would be much less hilly and of a less distance. We therefor request that said Commissioners would locate a road on the route as above described.

JAMES WALKER & 21 others.

Oct. 19, 1836. 34

STATE OF MAINE.

OXFORD, ss:

At a meeting of the County Commissioners begun and holden at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the last Tuesday of October, A. D. 1836.

ON the foregoing petition, Ordered, That the petitioners give notice to all persons and corporations interested, that the County Commissioners will meet at Bassett's Tavern in Lovell on Saturday the thirteenth day of May next, at nine o'clock A. M. when they will proceed to view the route set forth in the petition; and immediately after such view at some convenient place in the vicinity will give a hearing to the parties and their witnesses; by causing attested copies of said petition and of this order of notice thereon to be served on the clerk of said towns of Lovell, Sweden, and Denmark, and on the County Attorney of said County of Oxford, and by posting up like copies in three public places in each of said towns of Lovell, Sweden, and Denmark, and by publishing the same three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, the first of said publications and each of the other notices to be at least thirty days before the time of said meeting, that all persons interested may then and there appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Attest—R. K. GOODENOW, Clerk.

A true copy of Petition and Order thereon.

Attest—J. G. COLE, Clerk.

LITERARY UNION!

LADY'S BOOK AND *Ladies American Magazine.*

The Proprietor of the Lady's Book, grateful for the unceasing patronage which he has received, announces to the Ladies who have so generously sustained their *own "Book,"* that he has made new arrangements for their gratification. Convinced that he could not in any way more effectually promote the interests, or realize the wishes of his numerous subscribers, he has secured the valuable aid of MRS. SARAH J. HALE, of Boston, to whose superintendance the literar, department of the Lady's Book will hereafter be committed. For many years Mrs. Hale has conducted the American Ladies' Magazine—a periodical of uncommon merit, which will be merged in the Lady's Book. Her abilities are familiar to her country women, and on both sides of the Atlantic she enjoys a high reputation as one of the most graceful, vigorous, and accomplished of our female writers.

Under the judicious management of Mrs. Hale, the Lady's Book will not only maintain the excellent character it has already acquired, but it is confidently expected that it will be rendered more eminently worthy of the support of those to whose interests & amusement it has been, & will continue to be, especially devoted. The superior talents and fine taste of the Editor will give the whole a new impulse; while her own contributions, and those received from her personal friends, and other correspondents, of whom a number have already promised, will render it almost entirely original. Amongst others who are expected to furnish matter for the Book may be mentioned,

Mrs. Sarah J. Hale, *Editor*, Mrs. L. H. Sigourney, Mrs. Ann S. Stephens, Mrs. Caroline Lee Hentz, Mrs. E. F. Ellet, Miss Leslie, Miss H. F. Gould, Miss C. E. Gooch, Miss L. H. Mendina, R. S. Mackenzie, L. L. D., Joseph R. Chandler, Mr. Morton McMichael, Robert T. Conrad, Alexander Dimitry, A. M., E. H. Hale E. Burke Fisher, N. C. Brooks, A. M., Wm. E. Burton, W. G. Clark, Joseph C. Neal, B. B. Thatcher, R. Penn Smith.

The Proprietor of the Lady's Book is determined to use every means to maintain the superiority which his publication has obtained. For years he has gone steadily on in the course of improvement, and he flatters himself that his facilities are such as to give his work eminent advantages over his competitors. His very ample subscription list enables him to be liberal in his expenditures upon it, and whatever can be accomplished by enterprise and cost he is resolved to effect. Besides the persons above-mentioned as contributors, he has expectations of receiving original articles from several distinguished female writers in Europe: and as an inducement to writers of our own country he is willing to pay for every article adopted by him as suitable to his publication, as high a rate of remuneration as will be given by the proprietors of any other periodical in the U. States.

The mechanical portion of the Lady's Book will likewise be improved. The typography will be more elegant, and the paper of a better quality. During the year portraits, engraved on steel, of several eminent Ladies will be given: and every second month a colored plate, illustrating the prevailing fashion, will be furnished. Other embellishments, calculated to enhance the appearance and increase the value of the work, will be introduced: and generally, everything will be done that the most untiring purpose of making the Lady's Book pre-eminently entitled to patronage can suggest. With the experience he has acquired during a long course of years devoted to the business, and the aid to be derived from the distinguished lady who will hereafter be associated with him, the Publisher is confident that he will be able to render the amplest satisfaction to all who may become his patrons. He, therefore, with a just reliance on his claims to support, respectfully solicits a continuance of that liberal encouragement which has so kindly been bestowed on his endeavors.

The terms of the Lady's Book are Three Dollars per annum, payable in advance. All orders must be addressed to

L. A. GODEY,

100, Walnut Street, Philadelphia.

As the publisher of the Lady's Book is connected with other popular periodicals, he suggests, for the convenience of remittance, the following system of

CLUBBING.

Lady's Book and Bulwer's Novels, for	5
Lady's Book and Marryatt's Novels, for	5
Bulwer's and Marryatt's Novels, 17 in all	5
Bulwer's or Marryatt's Novels and Saturday News,	$5
Lady's Book, Saturday News, and Sketch Book, for	$5
Lady's Book, Celebrated Trials and Sketch Book, for	$5
Bulwer's or Marryatt's Novels, Celebrated Trials, and Sketch Book,	$5

SIR WALTER SCOTT'S NOVELS.

A premium of all the Novels by this celebrated author will be given to any person furnishing ten subscribers, and the cash, $50 to the publisher of the Lady's Book, free of postage or one half of the Novels for five subscribers, and the cash 15 dollars.

To the Honorable County Commissioners of the County of Oxford.

THE undersigned, Inhabitants of the town of Brownfield, would respectfully represent, that an alteration in the County road leading from Bridgton through Denmark to Brownfield, near Jos. Howard's, Esq or a new way commencing at or near the John Eames' Hill (so called) in Denmark, and intersecting the County road that leads over the upper Bridge that crosses the Saco River to the road that leads from Fryeburg to Denmark near Capt Abner Gee's or in that place that the Commissioners should think best, and a discontinuance of so much of the old way as would be rendered necessary by a new location, would relieve the Inhabitants of said town of Brownfield of the expense of the building and supporting the one half of the lower Bridge that passes over Saco River and that the public could not sustain any injury by said alteration. We do therefore most respectfully request that said alteration should take place.

Oct. 22, 1836.] DANIEL BEAN, & 6 others.

STATE OF MAINE.

OXFORD, ss:

At a meeting of the County Commissioner begun and holden at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the last Tuesday of October, A. D. 1836.

ON the foregoing Petition, Ordered, That the petitioners give notice to all persons and corporations interested, that the County Commissioners will meet at the Tavern of Zachariah Miller in said Brownfield, on Tuesday the second day of May next, at nine o'clock A. M., when they will proceed to view the route set forth in the petition; and immediately after such view, at some convenient place in the vicinity, will give a hearing to the parties and their witnesses; by causing attested copies of said petition and of this order of notice thereon to be served on the clerks of said towns of Brownfield and Denmark, and on the County Attorney of said County of Oxford, and by posting up like copies in three public places in each of said towns of Brownfield and Denmark, and by publishing the same three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, the first of said publications and each of the other notices to be at least, thirty days before the time of said meeting that all persons interested may then and there appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted. 33

Attest—R. K. GOODENOW, Clerk.

A true copy of Petition and Order thereon.

Attest—J. G. COLE. Clerk.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

OXFORD, ss:

TAKEN on Execution and will be sold at Public Auction at the Store of Elias M. Carter in Bethel in said county, on Saturday the first day of April next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, all the right in equity which Nathan Hall and Alvah Estes, both of said Bethel, yeomen, have to redeem the lot of land numbered ten in the fourth range of lots in said Bethel. The same having been mortgaged by the said Hall to Timothy Carter, James P. Carter, and Elias M Carter, for the security of the payment of one hundred and seventy-nine dollars, as will appear by his mortgaged deed as aforesaid, dated Nov. 8, 1834, and as recorded in the Oxford Records. Book 43, Page 175 Terms of sale made know at the time and place of sale.

AARON CROSS, Dept. Sheriff

Bethel, Feb. 21, 1837. 3w31

One Cent Reward!

THIS is to forbid all persons harboring or trusting RUFUS MORE on my account, as I shall pay no debts of his contracting after the time he left my house. Any person who will return said runaway shall be entitled to the above reward. BENJAMIN BORDMAN.

Byron, March 13, 1837 *3w32

COOKING STOVES!!

The IMPROVED ROTARY COOKING STOVES, constantly for sale by the subscriber, at as good bargains as can be obtained from other persons.—Also, Stove Funnel, Sheet Iron, and Sheet Tin.

WM. E. GOODNOW.

Norway-Village, Feb. 20, 1837. tf

DOCTOR MARSHALL'S

Aromatic, Catarrh & Headache

SNUFF.

THIS Snuff is superior to any thing known, for removing that troublesome disease, the Catarrh, and also a Cold in the Head, and a Headache. It opens and purges all obstructions, strengthens the glands, and gives a healthy action to the parts affected. It is perfectly free from any thing deleterious in its composition—has a pleasant flavor, and its immediate effect, after being used, is agreeable.—*Price, 50 cts. per Bottle.*

DOCT. MARSHALL'S

Vegetable Indian Black

PLASTER.

THIS Plaster is unrivalled for curing Scrofulous Swellings, Scurvy Sores, Lame Back, and Fresh Wounds. Pains in the Sides, Hips and Limbs; and seldom fails to give relief in local Rheumatisms. If applied to the side it will cure many of the common Liver Complaints, and if applied to the neck in season, it will cure the Quinsy. The virtues of the Plaster have been witnessed by thousands of the most respectable individuals in the States of Vermont and New-York, who have tested its efficacy.—*Price, 25 cts per Box.*

DOCT. BENSON'S

VEGETABLE

JAUNDICE ELIXER.

For Indigestion, Jaundice, Bilious Complaints, Costiveness, Dysentary, Headache, and all diseases arising from a bad state of the blood

This ELIXER is useful at all seasons of the year, particularly in the Spring, in removing JAUNDICE and Billious complaints, caused by sudden changes of the atmosphere, colds, &c. which have a direct tendency to produce diseases of the Liver, Lungs, Kidneys, Stomach, Bowels, Skin, &c It is also calculated to remove the local obstructions of the capillary vessels, and produce new and healthy action of the whole system, changing the skin in a short time after taking it, from a swarthy, sickly color, to a healthy, beautiful and florid complexion —*Price, 37½ cts.*

All of the above just received and for Sale at the Oxford Bookstore, by W. E. GOODNOW.

Norway Village, Oct. 24, 1836. tf11

For Sale,

THE FARM formerly owned by the late HEZEKIAH PIKE. It is situated 2½ miles from the Court House in Paris, Maine,—consists of about 175 acres of land of excellent quality, suitably divided into mowing, tillage, pasture and wood-land—on which is about one thousand rods of good Stone Wall. The buildings are a two story House—Barn 100 by 30 ft.—2 fifty feet Sheds. A good well for the House, and an excellent aqueduct with an abundant supply of water for the Barn. The Orchard is beautiful and thrifty, and of choice engrafted fruit.

Said farm is well watered and under good improvement—cuts about 50 tons of good English Hay, and has pasturage for 50 head of cattle, and it is probably one of the best SHEEP farms in the State. There is also on said farm a *first rate Mill Privilege.*

TERMS.—One fourth Cash, and the residue in three, nine, and twelve months. Enquire of

SIMON S. STEVENS, or

R. K. GOODENOW.

Paris, Maine, July 19, 1836. 49

It is believed that, for the last six or eight years, *Wood* has been grown on said farm amounting, annually, in value to from $150 to $200

Sheriff's Sale.

OXFORD, ss:—April 6, 1837.

TAKEN on Execution and will be sold at Public Vendue on Saturday the twentieth day of May next, at one o'clock PM. at the Tavern of Jonathan Virgin in Andover in said County, All the right which JACOB YORK has of redeeming from James F. Bragg, jr. his executors, administrators, or assigns, a certain Lot of Land situated in Township Numbered Five, in the first range of lots in said County being Lot Numbered twelve in the first Range of Lots in said Township. Said Bragg being the purchaser of the right in equity of said Land. 36

ABEL CHAPMAN, Jr. Dept. Sheriff.

Sheriff's Sale.

OXFORD ss:

TAKEN on Execution and will be sold at Public Auction on Saturday the twenty second day of April next, at ten o'clock a. m. at the Store of John Higgins, Esq in Porter in said county, all the right in equity which Jeremiah Storer has in and to a tract of land situated in Brownfield in said county, being the farm on which he now lives and bounded on the East by land of Samuel Merrill, on the North and West by land of Walter Edgecomb, and on the South by the road Said farm is now mortgaged to Daniel Bean, Esq to recover the payment of a sum that will be made known at the time and place of sale. Conditions made known at said time and place

JAMES THOMAS, Dept. Sheriff

Porter, March 18th, 1837. 3w33

SHERIFF'S SALE.

OXFORD, ss:

TAKEN on Execution, having been previously attached on the original writ, and will be sold at Public Vendue to the highest bidder on Saturday the fifteenth day of April next, at two of the clock P M, at Lemuel D Plummer's dwelling house in Madrid, in said county of Oxford, all the right in equity of redemption which JOHN HOAR has in and to a certain farm with the buildings standing thereon situated in Number Two, Second Range in said county of Oxford, and the same on which said Hoar now lives, the same having been under mortgage to Farner and Sangers,—unless said Execution is otherwise satisfied.

CALEB SPRAGUE, Dept. Sheriff.

February, 13, 1837. 3w32

SHERIFF'S SALE.

OXFORD, ss:

TAKEN on Execution, having been previously attached on the original writ, and will be sold at Public Vendue to the highest bidder on Saturday the fifteenth day of April next, at one of the clock P M., at Lemuel D. Plummer's dwelling house in Madrid, in said county of Oxford, all the right, title and interest that DANIEL TRACEY has in and to the farm and buildings where the said Tracey now lives in Berlin in said county of Oxford, if said Execution is not otherwise satisfied.

CALEB SPRAGUE, Dept. Sheriff.

February 10, 1837. 3w32

Pauper Notice.

THIS is to forbid all persons harboring or trusting Edward Reynolds and Mary his wife and five minor children, viz.—Meletiah, Mary H., Isaac, Reily, and Julia, paupers of the town of Rumford, either on account of said town or myself, as under contract with the Overseers of said town I have made suitable provisions for them at my dwelling house in said Rumford for the ensuing year. Therefore shall pay no debts of their contracting on account of myself or of said Rumford.

JAMES H. FARNUM.

Rumford, March 22, 1837. 3 33

NEW BOOKS.

JUST received and for sale at the Oxford Bookstore, viz:—

The YOUNG MOTHER, by Dr. Alcott.

The FARMER'S RECEIPT BOOK AND POCKET FARRIER.

Green's Small Grammar.

Alonzo & Malissa.

The RICH POOR MAN and the POOR RICH MAN.

PATH TO PEACE.

Also, Ware's Vegetable Hair Oil,—and a new supply of Medicines. W. E. GOODNOW.

Norway-Village, March 20, 1837. tf 32

SATINET from the South Paris Manufacturing Company, constantly on hand and for sale by the subscriber at the Factory Prices.

W. E. GOODNOW.

Norway-Village, Feb, 20, 1837. tf

Consumption!

DR. REALFE'S ASTHMATIC PILLS

HAVE, from their extraordinary success in giving instant relief, and in curing Colds, Coughs, Asthmas, Difficulty of Breathing, Wheezing, Tightness of the Chest, Pain the Side, Spitting of Blood, Chilliness and Shiverings that precede Fevers and Lung Complaints generally, become one of the most popular medicines known, and are sought after from every part of the country, on account of the astonishing success which has attended their administration in the above complaints, frequently giving the most unexpected relief, after every other remedy had failed, and persons had given themselves up in despair of a cure.

They have been known to cure persons supposed to be far gone in consumption, and exhibiting all the appearance of approaching dissolution.

And such have been the salutary effects of these Pills, even in hopeless cases, as so far to mitigate the sufferings of the patient, as evidently to prolong life for days and weeks, and give to it a positive comfort they never expected to enjoy.

The operation of the pills is wonderful in easing respiration, quieting the cough, and procuring comfort.

Common colds are frequently removed in a few hours.

***"Although, (says a person, speaking of these pills,) my wife has tried various medicines of the first celebrity, for an Asthmatic difficulty, (or affection of the lungs,) which at times was exceedingly distressing, confining her to her house for days and weeks together, she finds that nothing gives her relief which Rela's Asthmatic Pills do!—easing her respiration, quieting her cough, and giving her comfortable rest." And this is the testimony of hundreds or thousands. The relief which aged people, as well as others, experience from the use of these Pills, is astonishing, and renders them invaluable to many, and are in fact to some, an essential auxiliary to their comfort, and almost to their existence!

A Physician informs the Proprietor, that a gentleman in the country observed to him, he had reason to believe the use of these Pills had been the means of saving his life.

Price, whole box, 30 Pills, $1; half do. 12 Pills, 50 cts.

DUMFRIES' EYE-WATER!

FOR sore or inflamed Eyes—nothing known gives such immediate and comfortable relief. Our very sore eyes, the effect is most salutary. Where the complaint has been of long standing, the most unexpected and desirable relief has been found in the use of this Eye-Water, after every other remedy has failed. Persons who have used it, pronounce it without hesitation the best preparation for those complaints they have ever met with. Price 25 cents a bottle.

***None genuine, unless signed on the outside printed wrapper by the sole Proprietor, T. KIDDER, successor to the late Dr. Conway. For sale with the other "Conway Medicines," at his Counting Room, No. 99, next door to J. Kidder's Drug Store, corner of Court and Hanover streets, near Concert Hall, Boston;—and by his special appointment, by S. CROCKETT & Co., Paris-Hill, SMITH & BENNETT, & W. E. GOODNOW, Norway-Village, who have also for sale all the only celebrated medicines prepared by him. e5p1j

Large discounts to those who buy to sell again. [No 21r]

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE,—Woodstock.

NOTICE is hereby given to the nonresident proprietors and owners of land in the tow of Woodstock, county of Oxford, and State of Maine, that they are taxed in Bills committed to me the undersigned as Collector of said town for the year 1835, in the sums following viz:

Owners,	No. of Lots.	No. of Acres.	Value.	State, County, & town tax.	Tax.	Deficiency highway tax for 1834	Deficiency in the Schoolhouse Tax.	Deficit in the Schoolhouse tax in 1834	Deficit in the Schoolhouse tax in 1835
East part of Woodstock.									
Unkown	4	64	50	75		1,20			1,95
do	21	194	10	15	21				39
do	90	100	25	37,5		,60			97,5
do	14	150	50	75					75
do	98	100	75	1,12,5					1,12,5
do	112	100	45	67,5	85			41	2,05,5
do	116	150	30	45	64			27	1,35
do	46	100	17	25,5	36			15	76,5
West part of Woodstock.									
Undivided half of									
do	20	51	20	30					30

And unless said taxes and all necessary interest and charges are paid to me on or before Thursday the sixth day of July next, so much of said land will then be sold at Public Auction to the highest bidder at the Store of Welcome Kinsley in said town at ten of the clock in the forenoon as will discharge the same.

EDMUND CHASE, Collector of

34 Woodstock for 1835.

Money Wanted!!

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, whose bills are of SMALL amount, are respectfully requested to PAY THE SAME IMMEDIATELY, or make them LARGER, and much oblige, W. E. GOODNOW.

Norway, Feb. 4, 1837. tf 26

P. S Cash will be very thankfully received on the account of LARGE BILLS and notes now due.

WANTED—Immediately,

AS an Apprentice to the Carpentering and House Joinering business, a smart enterprising Lad from fifteen to twenty years of age, to whom good encouragement will be given. Good recommendations will be required. Enquire at this Office.

Paris, March 23, 1837. 33

NOTICE.

Whereas I, the subscriber, have contracted with the town of Newry in the County of Oxford, to maintain and support Benjamin Grover, a pauper of said Newry, for one year from the 8th day of March in last, and having made suitable arrangements for his comfortable support at my dwelling house in Newry, this is to caution and forbid any and all persons against harboring or trusting said Grover on my account or on account of said town, as I am determined to pay no charges on his account, incurred for his support of my family, and shall claim all wages for his labor or services. IRA KILGORE.

Newry, March 22, 1837. 3w33.

NOTICE—This may certify that I have this day relinquished to my son Elbridge G Evans his time until he is twenty-one years of age, with power to act and trade for himself; I shall claim none of his earnings nor pay any debts of his contracting after this date.

SIMEON EVANS.

Witness,—James Evans.

Stoneham, March 27th, 1837. *26

AARON BURR.

MEMOIRS of Aaron Burr, just received and for sale at the Oxford Bookstore, by

W. E. GOODNOW.

Also, Quitclaim Deeds, and Town Orders.

Likewise, Mathematical Instruments.

Feb. 28, 1837. tf

Commissioners' Notice.

THE undersigned, appointed by the the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, to receive and examine the claims of the several creditors to the estate of

WILLIAM BROWN,

late of Waterford in said county, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give notice, that six months from the seventh day of March A. D. 1837, are allowed to said creditors to present and prove their claims; and that the undersigned will attend to the services aforesaid at the Store of Sprout Hapgood & Co. in said Waterford, on the last Saturdays of May, June, and July next, from one to six o'clock in the afternoon of each of said days.

JOSIAH MONROE,

SPROUT HAPGOOD.

Waterford, March 7, 1837. 37

Commissioners' Notice.

THE subscribers, having been appointed by Honorable Stephen Emery, Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, Commissioners to receive and examine the claims of creditors to the estate of

AMASA CLARK,

late of Bethel, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give notice, that six months from the eleventh day of April instant, is allowed for said creditors to exhibit their said claims, and that the said Commissioners will be in session at the dwelling-house of Jedediah Burbank of said Bethel, on the first Mondays of June and October next, from one to five of the clock in the afternoon

JEDEDIAH BURBANK, } Com'rs.

SAMUEL BARKER, }

Bethel, April 19, 1837. 36